

# INC

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,  
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*  
Here the rebel giants lie;  
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,  
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addis.*  
Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,  
And o'er his guilty domes  
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*  
2. Imposed as a duty.  
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that  
are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of  
our powers.  
Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly  
mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence,  
but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*  
*INCUMBENT.* *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present  
possession of a benefice.  
In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands,  
and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*  
To *INCUMBER.* *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass.  
My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day  
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden's Juven.*  
To *INCUR.* *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] To become liable to a  
punishment or reprobation.  
I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiours for giving way to  
the faults of others. *Hayward.*  
They, not obeying,  
*Incur'd*, what could they less? the penalty;  
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,  
Which thou *incur'st* by flying, meet thy flight  
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*  
They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert  
God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*  
2. To occur; to press on the senses.  
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible,  
and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended  
by experience. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal  
dependance; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations,  
according to the different quality of external objects that *incur*  
into the senses. *South's Sermons.*  
*INCURABILITY.* *n. f.* [*incurabilitas*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Im-  
possibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.  
We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and  
improper consumption, together with the reason of the *in-  
curability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*  
*INCURABLE.* *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. in and *curable*.] Not ad-  
mitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable;  
hopeless.  
Pause not; for the present time's so sick,  
That present medicine must be ministr'd,  
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shaksp. King John.*  
Stop the rage hetime,  
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;  
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
A scirrhus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been  
known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbutnot.*  
If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be  
taken into the hospital. *Swift.*  
*INCURABLENESS.* *n. f.* [*from incurable*.] State of not admitting  
any cure.  
*INCURABLY.* *adv.* [*from incurable*.] Without remedy.  
We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* igno-  
rant. *Locke.*  
*INCURIOS.* *adj.* [*in and curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.  
The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures,  
to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Deham.*  
He tellom at the park appear'd;  
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd  
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*  
*INCURSION.* *n. f.* [*from incurro*, Latin.]  
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.  
Sins of daily *incurSION*, and such as human frailty is un-  
avoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*  
2. [*IncurSION*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.  
Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when  
they suffer'd a small fleet of English to make an hostile in-  
vasion, or *incurSION*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*  
Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host  
Against the Scythian, whose *incurSIONS* wild  
Have wastel Sogdiana. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
The *incurSIONS* of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the  
Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Cons.*  
*INCURVATION.* *n. f.* [*from incurvo*, Latin.]  
1. The act of bending or making crooked.  
One part moving while the other rests, one would think,  
should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanv. See f.*  
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.  
He made use of acts of worship which God hath appro-  
priated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

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To *INCURVATE.* *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to  
crook.  
Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays  
passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by  
the action of these bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
*INCURVITY.* *n. f.* [*from incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the  
state of bending inward.  
The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but  
in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot  
down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded  
obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *INDAGATE.* *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat  
out.  
*INDAGATION.* *n. f.* [*from indagate*] Search; enquiry; ex-  
amination.  
Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have  
an eye principally upon facts. *Boyle.*  
Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human  
*indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*INDAGATOR.* *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an en-  
quirer; an examiner.  
The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whose  
truth requires to be searched into by such skillful *indagators* of  
nature. *Boyle.*  
To *INDART.* *v. a.* [*ir and dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.  
I'll look to like, if looking liking move;  
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,  
Than your content gives strength to make it fly. *Shaksp.*  
To *INDEBT.* *v. a.*  
1. To put into debt.  
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.  
*INDEBTED.* *part cipal adj.* [*in and debt*.] Obligated by something  
received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has  
to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before  
the thing received.  
If the course of politic affairs cannot in any good course  
go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth  
be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to  
religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all  
true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*  
Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is *in-  
debt* to us. *Lu. xi. 4.*  
He for himself  
*Indebted* and undone, has nought to bring.  
I his blest alliance may  
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Cromwell.*  
Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, be-  
cause few can represent how wretched mankind would be  
without it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for  
which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*  
*INDEBENCY.* *n. f.* [*indecent*, French.] Any thing un-  
becoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something  
wrong, but scarce criminal.  
He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecent* in his pupil,  
which he allows in himself. *Locke.*  
*INDECENT.* *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. in and *decent*.] Unbecoming;  
unfit for the eyes or ears.  
'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our  
church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use  
of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*  
Characters, where obscene words were proper in their  
mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*  
*INDECENTLY.* *adv.* [*from indecent*.] Without decency; in a  
manner contrary to decency.  
*INDECIDUOUS.* *adj.* [*in and deciduus*.] Not falling; not  
shed.  
We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the  
head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of  
Apollo. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
*INDECLINABLE.* *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Latin.]  
Not varied by term-nations.  
Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to num-  
bers it signifies *lib. a.*  
*INDECOROUS.* *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbe-  
coming.  
What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate  
the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful  
excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*  
*INDECORUM.* *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Indecency; something unbe-  
coming.  
*INDEED.* *adv.* [*in and deed*.]  
1. In reality; in truth; in verity.  
Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant.  
Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake,  
hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their  
stuffs to serve the turn of heretics, and such as piously will  
venture to untill their poison into new minds. *Ho. her.*  
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been  
for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to theough-  
a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*  
2. Above

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2. Above common rate.  
Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;  
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shaksp.peare.*  
Borrow, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;  
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,  
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*  
Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have  
the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *in-  
deed*. *South.*  
I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,  
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*  
This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.  
3. This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the  
labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of  
brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one  
next heir amongst men. *Locke.*  
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and  
yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy  
men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the pro-  
spect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*  
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a  
sense hardly perceptible or explicable.  
This is *indeed* more criminal in thee. *Shaksp.peare.*  
I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and  
the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bac.*  
Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,  
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*  
There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these maga-  
zines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addis.*  
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.  
Against these forces were prepared to the number of near  
one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more  
nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
*INDEFA'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [*indéfatisabilis*, in and *defatig*, Lat.]  
Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.  
Who shall spread his airy flight,  
Upborne with *indéfatisable* wings,  
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*  
The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and  
pursue his design with a constant *indéfatisable* attendance: he  
must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*  
*INDEFA'TIGABLY.* *adv.* [*from indéfatigable*.] Without wea-  
riness.  
A man *indéfatisably* zealous in the service of the church and  
state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryd.*  
*INDEFECTIBILITY.* *n. f.* [*from indéfectible*.] The quality of  
suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.  
*INDEFECTIBLE.* *adj.* [*in and defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not  
liable to defect or decay.  
*INDEFE'SIBLE.* *adj.* [*indéfaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off;  
not to be vacated; irrevocable.  
So *indéfaisible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not  
sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond  
the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*  
*INDEFE'SIBLE.* *n. f.* [*in and defensum*, Lat.] What cannot  
be defended or maintained.  
As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the  
actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a  
sword, so it is altogether false and *indéfaisible*. *Sanderfen.*  
*INDEFINITE.* *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinit*, Fr.]  
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.  
Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative  
is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as athes are  
more generative than doubt. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should  
be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*  
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by  
place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is  
left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not abso-  
lutely without limits.  
Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is  
not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehen-  
sion. *Speator.*  
*INDEFINITELY.* *adv.* [*from indefinite*.]  
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.  
We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and  
whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often  
mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univer-  
sally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of ut-  
terance. *Hooker.*  
We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four  
times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some oc-  
casions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*  
2. To a degree indefinite.  
If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no  
human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see  
must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*INDEFINITUDE.* *n. f.* [*from indefinite*.] Quantity not limited  
by our understanding, though yet finite.  
They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not in-

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*definitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and con-  
junctions. *Haes Origin of Mankind.*  
*INDELIBERATE.* *adj.* [*indeliberatus*, Fr. in and *deliberate*.] Un-  
*INDELIBERATED.* *adj.* [*premeditated*; done without consideration.  
Actions proceeding from blamishments, or sweet persua-  
sions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the  
use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*  
The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate*  
commissions of many sins, than with an allowed penitence in  
any one. *Gore n. n. of the Tenent.*  
*INDELIBLE.* *adj.* [*indelible*, Fr. *indelibilis*, Lat. in and *delible*.]  
It should be written *indelible*.  
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.  
Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with *inde-  
lible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*  
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,  
And spot *indelible* thy pocket foil. *Gay's Trivia.*  
2. Not to be annulled.  
All endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to go-  
vern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of  
it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
*INDELICACY.* *n. f.* [*in and delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want  
of elegant decency.  
Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*,  
they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness  
as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addis.*  
*INDELICATE.* *adj.* [*in and delicate*.] Wanting decency; void  
of a quick sense of decency.  
*INDEMNIFICATION.* *n. f.* [*from indemnify*.]  
1. Security against loss or penalty.  
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.  
To *INDEMNIFY.* *v. a.* [*in and damnify*.]  
1. To secure against loss or penalty.  
2. To maintain unhurt.  
Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep  
safe. *H. atts.*  
*INDEMNITY.* *n. f.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punish-  
ment; exemption from punishment.  
I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*,  
which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies  
in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*  
To *INDENT.* *v. a.* [*in and dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any  
thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and  
out; to make to wave or undulate.  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,  
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Orlando, it unlinked itself,  
And with *indented* glides did slip away  
Into a bush. *Shaksp.peare's As you like.*  
The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,  
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads  
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton.*  
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight  
line, but are *indented*. *H. on ward.*  
To *INDENT.* *v. n.* [*from the method of cutting counterparts*  
of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit,  
and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To con-  
tract; to bargain; to make a compact.  
Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,  
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and  
has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*  
*INDE'NT.* *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Inequality; incisure; inden-  
tation.  
Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,  
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
*INDENTATION.* *n. f.* [*in and dens*, Latin.] An indenture;  
waving in any figure.  
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight  
line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being continued in a  
small ridge across the line, to the *indentation* that answers it on  
the opposite margin. *Woodward on Passils.*  
*INDENTURE.* *n. f.* [*from indent*.] A covenant, so named be-  
cause the counterparts are *indented* or cut one by the other.  
In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with  
*indenture* English. *Ascham's School master.*  
The crick to his grief will find  
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*  
*INDEPENDENCE.* *n. f.* [*independance*, Fr. in and *dependance*.]  
*INDEPENDENCY.* *n. f.* [*from independence*.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or con-  
trol; state over which none has power.  
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a  
human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on mat-  
ter. *Adijon's Spectator.*  
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as  
long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *inde-  
pendence*. *Pope.*  
Give